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EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

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EXTENSION SERVICE

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TOMORROW . . .

Club Number. To the editorial office have come recently many 4-H stories. These were in answer to our appeal for help in making the August number truly representative of club work. Unfortunately, space limitations prevent us from using in August all the stories submitted. Some will be held over to brighten later numbers. Among those selected for the special club number are the following:

Test of Time. A New Jersey dairy club celebrates its fifteenth birthday and appraises its role in the community.

. . .

Program Changes. After an ambitious study of the psychological and social needs of rural young people, Illinois makes some changes in the 4-H program for girls.

. . .

Heart H. A California club leader tells of the development of the Heart H in her club.

. . .

Worth Knowing. To the roster of Extension Folk Worth Knowing comes K. C. Fouts, Seward County, Nebr., agent, who has a way with young people.

. . .

Puerto Rico. 4-H clubs in Puerto Rico enroll 1,200 boys and girls in a variety of projects. Some will sound familiar, and some will sound very strange to the majority of 4-H club workers.

On the Calendar

American Association of Agricultural College Editors, Gainesville, Fla., Aug. 17-19.
 Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass., Sept. 19-24.
 Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Portland, Oreg., Oct. 2-9.
 National Dairy Show, Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 9-16.
 National Home Demonstration Council, Manhattan, Kans., Oct. 13.
 The American Country Life Association Meeting, Manhattan, Kans., Oct. 14-16.
 American Royal Livestock Show, Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 16-23.
 Fifty-first Annual Convention of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, Washington, D. C., Nov. 14-17.
 National 4-H Club Congress, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 26-Dec. 4.

How CAN WE GAIN STABILITY?

IN THIS day of adjustment we are learning to think in terms of parity prices. What that thought conveys to us is an equitable relationship between the wage earner's pay, the prices of commodities he purchases, the prices of commodities farmers sell as well as the prices of those they buy, and the income of the captains of industry and the men of the professions. All of these things are involved in the stability of our economic life. To achieve stability for agriculture, as I see it, requires five essential adjustments:

STABILITY OF THE SOIL Everyone in this country, whether on the farm or in the city, is directly or indirectly concerned with the stability of the soil. I have property and like to think of it as mine to do with as I please. Yet I feel that if I should let my soils be destroyed and, through that process, contribute to the destruction of the soils of other farmers who may or may not be trying to protect them, the Government should step in, first to teach me the folly of my practices and then to enable me to follow the teaching and to adjust my farming to maintain the fertility of the soil.

STABILITY OF LAND TENURE Very closely related to the stability of the soil is the stability of land tenure. One of the most engaging problems today is that of farm tenancy. In any part of the country where soils are subject to erosion, there appears to be a direct relationship between farm tenancy and soil losses. If the wasteful practices of tenancy are allowed to continue, the destruction of our basic natural resource, the soil, will become a reality, undermining the whole structure of our national economic life. Will America stand for a situation of this sort? Progressive thinkers are answering "no."

HARRY L. BROWN
Assistant Secretary
of Agriculture



STABILITY OF THOUGHT AND ACTION The economic problems of today cannot be solved over night, or in this generation, but it is to be hoped that we can develop sound thinking in terms of the general welfare in such a way that the road to final solution of the problems of today will be definitely pointed out. An adjustment of the thoughts and interests of farmers in different sections of the country and a realization of the interdependence of agriculture and industry will go far toward achieving this essential of stability.

STABILITY OF CREDIT Wisely used credit is frequently the means of establishing security. The credit structure, therefore, for agriculture should be of such stability that farmers will not be faced with disaster because of the lack of credit.

STABILITY OF PRICE Probably no point in this discussion is of more significance than stability of price. Farm management practices that conserve and build soils will go a long way toward preventing overproduction and will help to stabilize prices of farm products. Although the "ever normal granary" idea is not new to other parts of the world, Secretary Wallace is the first to bring it definitely into the picture of American agriculture. This idea is one that should engage our best thought in order that it may be used in the direction of causing a leveling of peak and depression prices.

Rural Health Service Goes Forward

Under the Social Security Act

THOMAS PARRAN, Jr.,

Surgeon General

United States Public Health Service

THE idea of rural health made its appearance on the American horizon only a comparatively short time ago. The first county health unit in the United States was established in 1911. The first efforts to take cognizance of rural health needs, however, were extremely primitive and based on insecure foundations, but, such as they were, they served to demonstrate the fact that the health needs of rural communities were no fewer than those of the cities. They further served to reveal the astounding coincidence that, although health service had become established as an essential part of local government in most of the larger cities, practically nobody had ever conceived the idea that health service for rural communities was either practicable or possible.

Cooperative Plan Initiated

However, as a result of investigations conducted by the Public Health Service and the Rockefeller Foundation, it became fully demonstrated that, with the aid of a reasonable amount of outside help, full-time local health service under competent directorship was within the reach of any average county of 25,000 population or more. There accordingly came into existence a cooperative plan of financing county and district health units whereby in the initial stages, approximately one-half the cost was borne by the county and the remainder by the State and the cooperative agencies such as the Public Health Service and the Rockefeller Foundation. By the terms of these original commitments the county was expected to assume an increasing portion of the cost, while the out-of-State, nonofficial cooperating agency gradually withdrew. The cooperative plan of financing local health work was readily taken up by the States and grew at a rapid rate. The record shows that in 1919 there were 109 counties out of approximately 3,000 in the United States equipped with local full-time

The new social security program as it affects rural people is of vital importance to the county extension program. The Surgeon General here explains those provisions of the act which will come under his jurisdiction and which will further the development of rural public health services. This is the third article prepared for extension agents explaining the national social security program as it applies to rural people. The first, by Lavinia Engle of the educational division of the Social Security Board, explaining the general provisions of the act, was published in April, and the second, by Katharine Lenroot, Chief of the Children's Bureau, describing the provisions for child and maternal welfare, appeared in May.

health service and that in 1935—the year preceding the Social Security Act—the number had increased to 612.

County Unit Demonstrates Value

Twenty years of active experience with the cooperative plan of local full-time health service—1917 to 1937—has demonstrated conclusively; first, that the principles of disease prevention and health conservation operate quite as effectively when applied to rural communities as when applied to cities; second, that failure to supply an adequate health service to rural communities represents an unfair discrimination against the rural population; third, that a reasonable amount of money invested in full-time local health service under the direction of properly qualified health workers yields greater financial returns on the investment than any other public expenditure; fourth, that for the foregoing reason, full-time local health service is not a financial burden beyond the reach of the average community but is, rather, an essential economy which no average community can afford to forego.

Social Security Act Recognizes Need

Year by year, since the cooperative principle was originated in 1917, the Public Health Service was able to obtain only relatively small appropriations for this purpose. The work accomplished with such appropriations, however, proved the value of local full-time health service to such an extent that it received for the first time a respectable recognition in the

authorization of an appropriation of 8 million dollars in title VI of the Social Security Act. By the terms of this act, the appropriation is allotted to the States on the bases of (1) population, (2) special health problems, and (3) economic need. For the most part, the special health problems are particularly prominent in rural communities, and certainly the allotment for economic need is a differential which operates almost wholly in the interest of rural people.

The impetus given by the Social Security Act to health work, especially in the rural communities, is shown by the fact that since the inauguration of this program 218 additional counties are now receiving the benefits of full-time health service, so that the total now stands at 830. Although this increase is most gratifying, the goal is yet a long way off. Rural health service can never be considered as even approaching adequacy until the entire 3,000 counties are equipped with the means of carrying out the scientific knowledge now available for the prevention of disease and the promotion of the accepted health standards.

The County Health Unit

An explanation of the term "county health unit" as here used may be in order. The minimum organization that is entitled to be known as a health unit includes a medical director, one or more public health nurses, a sanitary engineer or sanitarian, and an office clerk—all of

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Plan, Plant, and Prosper



LONNY I. LANDRUM

Home Demonstration Leader, South
Carolina

IN THE fall of 1933, when the cotton-acreage-reduction program had released many acres of land which had heretofore been held sacred to cotton alone, the South Carolina Extension Service was quick to grasp the golden opportunity to push as never before the live-at-home program, particularly with the low-income groups. With this end in view, a minimum food and feed budget was prepared by the extension nutrition and production specialists, both men and women. This was the first time a planting plan had been offered in South Carolina which included the necessary food requirements for the family and the livestock on the farm as a complete unit.

Members of the home demonstration staff felt that the cotton-acreage-reduction program offered the best opportunity to approach the landlord and gain his interest and cooperation in getting the tenant to produce sufficient food for himself and family. They also felt that the tenants had had so little that they would be willing to work with the extension agents on a food-production program.

And, so the plantation project came into being. Cooperating with the Federal extension nutritionists, the South Carolina nutrition and production specialists developed this landowner-and-tenant demonstration, a 3- to 5-year planting plan, whereby extension agents, together with landowners, would work out the minimum food supply necessary for the tenants on their farms, using these farms as demonstrations of the

possibilities and advantages of having each tenant produce and conserve at least enough food and feed to meet the minimum requirements of his family and livestock.

In 1934 many South Carolina tenant families for the first time faced the winter with a fairly adequate food and feed supply. The plantation demonstration was under way in three counties.

The three counties—Anderson, Marlboro, and Barnwell—which had been selected for the initial effort, were typical of the kinds of farming found in the State: diversified farming, cotton-producing, tenant-operated farms, and both truck and cotton farms operated largely by landlords.

Landlords and Specialists Meet

In each county, the home and farm agents selected six landlords to meet with them and the State specialists to discuss the plan. The nutrition specialist presented the minimum supply of food necessary for nutritional requirements. The marketing specialist gave out copies of the planting plan to landlords and asked that they discuss with him the plan as written and offer suggestions to make the work thoroughly practicable.

That year 13 landlords agreed to work on the live-at-home demonstrations, which involved 98 tenant families—27 white and 71 Negro families. At the close of the year 63 families reported on their work. A study of the reports showed a decided need for increased plantings of grain and

other feed crops for the livestock. Special work needed to be done in canning. One landlord commented, "The greatest help you can give them is to help with the meat. They lose it every year."

In 1935 the work was continued in these three counties and begun in three additional counties.

During January the marketing specialist and home agents met with the landowners and discussed the accomplishments of the work and the plans for the coming year. The home agent, accompanied by the landowners, met later with each tenant group and discussed their food plans for the year. An individual plan was worked out with each family, and a record card was given to each family participating in the demonstrations.

Gardening and Canning

Agents encouraged and worked with tenants on gardening. Illustrated lecture demonstrations in canning berries, tomatoes, and vegetables were given to the tenants in each of the counties. In Barnwell County, the agent organized the white tenant women on the Porter farm into a club and held monthly meetings with them. The women are very much interested in the program.

During late summer the marketing and poultry specialists and home agent visited each of the tenant homes. Fall and winter gardens were emphasized; a check was made of canning; and the planting of wheat and oats was discussed with the tenant. The poultry specialist discussed poultry problems, such as feeding poultry for egg production and the need of cleaning, repairing, and building of chicken houses and coops.

Tenants were particularly asked during this visit about the soybean seed that had been given to a demonstrator on each farm. They were most enthusiastic about the growth and yield of the beans. All of

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Station T-E-X-A-S Broadcasting

Local News of Extension Doings Enters Texas Homes via Radio

BEGINNING with talks by extension staff members broadcast over WTAU, the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College radio station, extension radio broadcasting in Texas has spread until at present 12 stations in the State carry regular extension programs in cooperation with district and county agricultural and home demonstration agents.

On the local programs are presented rural people who talk on their actual accomplishments in carrying out improved practices—experiences that will be of constructive help to other farmers, ranchmen, and rural homemakers in doing the same things. These talks tell how these accomplishments were effected, on the theory that the person listening is interested in hearing of a successful swine demonstration but that he is most interested in hearing how the profit was made.

In addition to regular programs of farm people, the county agricultural and home demonstration agents send the announcer copies of their best monthly reports to be used with short announcements plugging for the main program. The increased interest in farm news is evidenced by the fact that a number of stations in the State have asked to be put on the mailing list to receive agricultural news sent out by the extension editorial office to be used in the same way.

Programs Vary

In the Panhandle, KGNC at Amarillo has a program every Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, as described in the February REVIEW, which has been going on nearly 2 years. It is put on by a different county in extension district 12 each Saturday, alternating a home demonstration agent and rural women with an agricultural agent and farmers and ranchmen. On weekdays at that hour the station announcer plugs for the Saturday program and reads material sent him by the extension district agents about the work of the district.

The station at Lubbock is cooperating with a 30-minute period twice a week—Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5 p. m. The program is put on by counties, men and women cooperating each time. The announcer plugs for the program with material sent to him by district agents.

Four west Texas stations cooperate regularly. KRLH, Midland; KIUN, Pecos; and KGKL, San Angelo, have each a period once a week, whereas the fourth station, KTSM at El Paso, has a period at 6:30 every morning. Of this, the vocational teacher takes a period once a week, and the extension agents, aided by farmers and farm homemakers, present the other programs.

In central Texas, radio stations KRBC, at Abilene, KFPL at Dublin, and KNEL at Brady are cooperating in presenting extension programs.

In south Texas, KPRC, Houston, in addition to programs presented three times a week over TQN has a special program each Friday at 1:45.

A regular extension program is presented once a week at WACO, Waco, and occasional presentations occur at KNOW, Austin.

At Weslaco, KRGV also presents an extension program. An 8-week special campaign over this station has recently been concluded in which the county agricultural and home demonstration agents gave poultry and dairying information daily.

Types of Presentation

Radio is a comparatively new venture in Texas, and so agents are experimenting with various types of presentation and are meeting other problems in their own way. They have found that rehearsals before a radio presentation are of great help.

One of the problems that seemed universal was that of too rapid reading and failure to inflect sentences properly. That problem was met by many agents by punctuating their manuscripts in the following way:

"What does the harvest festival mean to valley people ? ? ? ? ? As I see it, , , , it means two things It means that for the first time in a good many years El Paso and the valley are going to show the world that they are working together for their common good."

They have found that by this punctuation, when a sentence is coming to an

end, the eye knows it in advance because a whole succession of periods advertises it; and when there is a question there is no doubt about it because question marks are strung out in plain view.

The value of this type of punctuation lies in the fact that it automatically governs the inflection of the voice and so gives the reading of the matter some expression. It also automatically encourages the reader to make a longer pause at the end of the sentence which gives the listener time to digest the information.

Dialogs Prove Interesting

Dialogs have proved more effective over Texas stations than have straight speeches given by one person. It has been found, too, that dialogs between two persons who take an equal part in the conversation are usually more interesting than those in which one person asks all the questions and the other answers them.

Several interesting dialogs have been prepared and broadcast over WTAU at College Station by farmers, homemakers, and 4-H club boys and girls from over the State.

One program that went especially well was one in which two club boys took their grandfather out to the pigpen to show him their 6-months-old pigs which weighed 350 pounds. Grandfather talked about the days when he fed his pigs corn and slop and took 18 months to make them weigh 350 pounds; and this gave the boys an opportunity to bring out the fact that their pigs were well-bred and that they were fed a balanced ration and provided with shelter, fresh water, and exercise.

In another dialog given recently at College Station a 4-H club boy from a nearby county discussed with his dad the results of his beef-calf demonstration.

An effort is made to see that all topics are timely and instructive; and that they are presented in a way that is entertaining. As a result, radio as a means of spreading the influence of extension work has spread from College Station to an ever-increasing number of stations throughout the State.

Ready to Meet Invading Grasshoppers

GRASSHOPPERS are again invading Jefferson County, Colo., but the farmers are prepared with an efficient, low-cost plant for mixing poison bran at the rate of 20 tons per day. The mixing plant was equipped last year under the leadership of Louis Davis, county agent, when the county was faced with the most severe outbreak of grasshoppers ever experienced in the county.

When the small grasshoppers began to appear during the latter part of April, it was apparent that control measures would have to be applied early if they were to do any good. As it was not certain that the Federal bran would be available in time, all people who had purchased poison the previous year were called together during the first week of May 1936, and the entire situation was outlined to them. Realizing the seriousness of the situation, they instructed the agent to go ahead and prepare the poison bait at cost and appointed an advisory committee to assist him.

To make the program effective some financial aid was necessary, so the agent

met with the county commissioners at their next regular meeting and asked for \$1,000 to be used as a revolving fund for the campaign. This was promptly advanced, and the campaign was on. It seemed important to have a plant which would be able to turn out poison in volume and, at the same time, keep down labor and operating costs. A few days' scouting through the junk yards of Denver produced enough second-hand scrap material from a wrecking company to build the plant. An old 150-gallon oil drum was used as a mixing drum. Several ½-inch pipes which passed through it lengthwise served as dashers or mixers, and a door 12 inches wide and the full length of the drum allowed for filling and dumping. Through the middle, the 2-inch gas pipe carrying the liquid mix served as a stationary axle. The pipe had a cut-off just outside the drum and holes bored in it inside the drum to feed the liquid into the bran as the drum revolved. The drum was mounted on 4- by 4-inch timber and was set in a position directly under the bran hopper. The bearing surface at each end of the drum

was made from sections of 2½-inch gas pipe. A 24-inch pulley was brazed on one end of the drum, and the power was furnished by an electric motor loaned by a local electric company.

Arranging Equipment

This set-up eliminated much handling of heavy materials. The three floors of a county warehouse were arranged in such a manner that each level could be used. Molasses and arsenite were unloaded on the top floor, and the material ran from the barrels through the floor into the storage tanks on the second floor ready to be mixed. The bran was brought in at ground level on the second floor where it was dumped into a hopper, then into the mixer on the floor below. Some trouble was experienced in former years with lumpy bran, but, with this equipment, a few revolutions of the mixer broke up all lumps and made an even textured mix, easy to spread.

During the peak of the season five men were used in the plant, one on the second floor to prepare the liquid mix of sodium arsenite, molasses, and amyl acetate and dump the bran; two to carry sacks and run the machine; one to shovel into the

Bran is dumped from hopper (A) into mixing drum (B). Molasses, sodium arsenite, and amyl acetate are stored in tanks (C) (C') and (C''). These are mixed in tank (D) which is equipped with running water. When thoroughly mixed, this runs out at the bottom of the tank through a pipe (E) to the mixing drum. This pipe serves as an axle for the drum and has holes which allow the liquid to enter the drum and mix with the bran as it revolves. There is a shut-off just outside of the drum to control the supply of liquid. When thoroughly mixed, the bran is dropped to the tray underneath (F) and then shoveled into hopper (G) where it falls into sacks (H) which when full are weighed on scales (K), tied, labeled, and are ready for the customer.



hoppers for sacking, and a fifth to wait on the trade. It was possible for these men to prepare, mix, and sack 400 pounds of poison bran in 3½ to 4 minutes. After the bran was dumped from the mixing machine it was sacked through a hopper, put on the scales, and tied. Each sack bore a poison label and complete instructions for spreading the material.

During the heavy run last year, the plant prepared about 18 tons of mixed poison per day and, during the peak of the season, lights were installed, and a night crew mixed from 7:30 to 10 p. m. On one occasion the plant ran 267 sacks of dry bran, or 26¾ tons of mixed poison.

Handling the Business

In order to handle the plant along with other extension work, the foreman was made responsible to the county agent. Every purchaser of poison was required to sign a release absolving the county of any responsibility from the use of the poison. These forms were prepared and numbered at the office and furnished to the foreman so that one could be signed for each purchase. After the day's business, the foreman checked the amount of bran mixed, the amount of poison sold, and the receipts for the day. All of these items were reported on a form which was turned in with the receipts. All bills were paid by itemized check, making a complete record of all transactions dealing with the program.

The \$1,000 borrowed from the commissioners at the first of last season was returned to them, as well as an original \$200 borrowed from another fund. The program was self-supporting all the way through last season and left a small balance in the treasury which is being used to improve the plant and to keep the price of the poison as low as possible. More than \$8,000 was spent for materials during the year.

"The educational program carried on with the poison operations gave excellent results, and no major casualties were reported from the use of the poison", County Agent Davis stated. "Several thousand notices and several newspaper articles were used to keep the people informed regarding the poison. Every effort was made to serve the people in a courteous manner to give them the best information possible." Last year the plant was open from May 13 to September 21. In October, 5,000 form letters were sent out urging people to use cultural practices in controlling grasshoppers.

Many hundreds of users reported that if it had not been for the poison, they would not have been able to save any crops at

all last year. With the protection afforded and the prices received for farm crops and produce, they turned an apparent failure into a successful venture and perfected a system which is enabling them to tackle this year's grasshopper problems with a minimum of lost effort.

Plan, Plant, and Prosper

(Continued from page 99)

them had prepared and served them. The children in particular liked them, but the grown people shook their heads.

Tenants were encouraged to make minor repairs to the houses in order to let landowners know that they were willing to improve the houses if materials were available. Improvements to yards and outbuildings were also discussed in an effort to arouse the tenants' interest in making their homes more comfortable and attractive.

As a further means of stimulating the tenant's interest in his food supply and home conditions, farm tours were planned on each farm. The man and woman in each home were asked to meet the landowner, the home agent, and other interested people at an appointed place on the farm. The group was then asked to go from home to home and to see the food supply. Each family was asked to arrange a food exhibit on the kitchen table and to have their record of the year's work placed with it. They were asked to put out all canned products, a peck of meal, a bag of flour, a peck of sweetpotatoes, a dozen eggs, a pound of butter, a gallon of sirup, a peck of dried peas, a peck of beans, and a peck of peanuts. They also were requested to keep the chickens and cows shut up so that the agent might see the livestock during the visit to each home.

Based on the experience of the 2 previous years, a more detailed 3-year program for the plantation demonstration was prepared in 1936. This long-time plan continues the production program and adds in the second and third years more work in simple meal planning and preparation, beautifying the home grounds, a minimum kitchen utensil plan, demonstrations on home-made kitchen equipment, and help with the family clothing problems.

It is the plan to gradually spread the plantation demonstration over the State by adding a few new counties each year. For the past year records were received from 24 white and 87 Negro tenants in 6 counties. This year there are 11 counties enlisted in the work.

The improvement shown in living conditions by the big majority of those undertaking the demonstration, the increasing interest of the landlord, and, most of all, the deep appreciation as expressed by the tenants for this interest and help in their truly difficult problems make the plantation demonstration a most gratifying undertaking.

A. A. A. Emergency Wind-Erosion Program Continued in Dust-Bowl Area

The emergency wind-erosion work for the dust bowl area is being carried on this year as a phase of the regular A. A. A. program in 90 counties in Kansas, Colorado, Texas, Oklahoma, and New Mexico.

This is the continuation of the efforts, long advocated by the Extension Service, to prevent soil blowing in the southern Great Plains area which has been gathering momentum in the last few years. Last year Congress appropriated \$2,000,000 for emergency wind-erosion control, which fund was administered through the extension services of the five States taking part in the campaign. This special campaign resulted in the listing of 6,375,752 acres of land in 106 counties, of which 2,272,330 acres were contour listed.

The program offered by the A. A. A. is in line with the practices recommended by the recent report of the President's Great Plains Committee and consists of practices which have proved effective in reducing wind erosion in the work which has been done in this area by the Extension Service, the Soil Conservation Service, and other agencies.

The practices include several types of contour listing and furrowing and the planting of cover crops. Cover-crop planting may be undertaken in connection with the listing and furrowing practices. There are detailed specifications governing each provision, and all practices should be approved by the county committee before being put into effect.

Each farmer in the dust-bowl area who intends to take part in this program will have established a "wind-erosion acreage" for his farm. This will be the acreage on the farm, excluding any diverted acreage under the general A. A. A. program, that the county committee finds is subject to active wind erosion.

The program will be coordinated with the work of several other divisions of the Department to develop a sound land-use program under the leadership of Roy I. Kimmel of the Resettlement Administration.

Vocational Education in Agriculture

J. A. LINKE

Chief, Agricultural Education Service,
United States Office of Education

THE ACTS of Congress which established the agricultural colleges and the teaching of agriculture in these colleges were of inestimable value in agricultural education for those who could avail themselves of their benefits. However, recognizing the value of systematic instruction in the agricultural colleges, many agricultural leaders, knowing that the great majority of farm boys could not go to college, advocated that agriculture be carried to the people and placed in the high schools where boys who were planning to farm could have the advantages of systematic instruction in agriculture similarly organized to the teaching of agriculture in the colleges.

How It All Began

Many States began this movement long before the Smith-Hughes Act came into existence. As early as 1906 Virginia undertook the establishment of agriculture in the secondary schools by an appropriation of \$50,000 annually. Additional appropriations were later made in 1908, and the same legislature gave \$20,000 to be divided equally among 10 high schools, one in each congressional district, for the teaching of agriculture and home economics. Similar appropriations were made in New York, Louisiana, Texas, North Carolina, Minnesota, Massachusetts, Maine, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Wisconsin.

The success of these schools finally attracted the attention of Congress, and several bills were introduced in Congress to make appropriations for this kind of work. The matter had been brought before the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. In 1912 this association declared that it favored "Federal aid for public schools of secondary grade providing secondary education in agriculture, home economics, the trades and industries in-

The teacher of vocational agriculture gives individual instruction on records and accounts.



cluding manual training, and for the education and professional training of teachers for these schools in the several States as may be determined by the legislature."

In 1914 the President of the United States appointed a commission to make a study of the needs for vocational education in the United States. Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia and Representative Dudley M. Hughes of Alabama were members of this commission, of which Senator Smith was chairman. The commission made a thorough study of the needs for vocational education in the secondary schools. As a result of its intensive investigation, the commission decided that there was an urgent need for vocational education to prepare workers for the more common occupations in every part of the United States. The commission drafted a bill for the cooperation of the Federal Government with the States to develop a program of vocational education. The amount of grants was to be stated separately for the several purposes finally set up in the Smith-Hughes Act which was passed by Congress and signed by President Wilson on February 23, 1917.

The provisions of this act were accepted by all the States, and State boards for vocational education were created to organize and administer the work in the States. Federal aid for vocational education has since been extended to Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Alaska.

The provisions of the Smith-Hughes Act struck a responsive chord in the

States, and the work grew rapidly. From 609 departments in high schools in 1918 the work has been extended to 6,151 high schools in 1937. In section 10 of the Smith-Hughes Act it states "that the controlling purpose of such education shall be to fit for useful employment; that such education shall be of less than college grade and be designed to meet the needs of persons more than 14 years of age who have entered upon or who are preparing to enter upon the work of the farm or the farm home." This provision of the act did not limit the instruction to farm boys in the high schools alone but extended it to farm boys of high school age out of school and to adult farmers. Teachers of agriculture, in order to extend their services to as many farm people as possible in their communities, have not only organized classes in agriculture for farm boys in the high schools but have set up part-time and evening classes for farm boys out of school and adult farmers. In 1936 the 5,546 departments were reaching, through systematic instruction, a total of 347,728 persons in such classes.

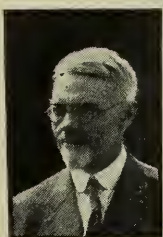
Instruction for Tomorrow's Farmers

Teachers of agriculture are employed for the entire year. During the school year they are organizing supervised practice programs and giving instruction in all-day, part-time, and evening classes. During the summer months the teacher

(Continued on page 110)

Two Distinguished 4-H Careers Ended

They have finished their courses—these two able, high-minded leaders, whose wisdom, capacity, and intense industry have exercised a profound influence for good in West Virginia and New Jersey and throughout the Nation. They lived worthily, made their important contribution, and enriched a great tradition. Extension pays tribute to them.



A. M. Hulbert

Sept. 15, 1870–May 25, 1937

EXTENSION has lost a valued 4-H club leader, Arthur M. Hulbert, whose work for 20 years in developing and directing New Jersey's 4-H club program is credited with enlarging educational and other opportunities for thousands of boys in rural sections of the State. He died suddenly on May 25 from a heart attack at the age of 67 years.

Professor Hulbert's career as an educator covered a 47-year period and included service in public schools for many years in addition to two decades of 4-H club leadership. In 1917, when he assumed direction of the State's 4-H program, the number of organized clubs was small. Today in New Jersey there are nearly 800 clubs with an enrollment of approximately 12,000 boys and girls.

Dr. J. G. Lipman, dean and director of the college of agriculture and experiment station, in speaking of Professor Hulbert's work, said: "The success of the 4-H club program in New Jersey bears testimony to the effectiveness of his labors. He was known and loved from Sussex to Cape May." Director Baker said: "In his position as State leader of 4-H club work, Professor Hulbert has provided a most constructive influence in the lives of many thousands of New Jersey boys and girls."



W. H. Kendrick

May 7, 1882–May 25, 1937

William H. Kendrick, West Virginia's beloved 4-H club leader, died May 25, following a paralytic stroke the previous day. A living memorial to his memory exists in the pioneer State 4-H camp development at Jackson's Mill, which he described in the March issue of the Extension Service Review.

Born in Selma, Ala., May 7, 1882, a son of the Rev. Julius Kendrick, he went as a boy with his parents to Texas and later to Kentucky where he was a student at Centre College. He completed his college training at West Virginia University from which he was graduated in 1913 with the degree of bachelor of science.

Because of his interest in youth leadership, he was appointed as State boys' club agent for the Agricultural Extension Service of West Virginia September 1, 1913, and in this capacity directed the early development of the county 4-H camp movement. On January 1, 1918, he was made assistant director of extension, in charge of 4-H club work. Two years later he launched the movement that resulted in the establishment of West Virginia's State 4-H Camp, now embracing 523 acres of land, and buildings and equipment valued at more than half a million dollars.

Soon after the establishment of the camp Mr. Kendrick entrusted the general leadership activities of the 4-H club program to his extension associates and devoted practically all of his attention to the development of the State 4-H camp as a leaders' training school.

To him, however, credit is largely due for the emphasis that is now placed on the fourfold personal development of girls and boys as the major objective in 4-H club work. He originated and developed the fourfold life-charting plan used in West Virginia as a measure of 4-H development. His love for country boys and girls is indicated in the Indian name "Wazateepi" given to him at Lake Geneva, Wis., meaning "the heart of the meeting place of country children."

Backing up the County Agent

With the large number of new agents and many emergency activities, the matter of helping the county agent to initiate and carry out successfully a sound extension program is an important problem. Methods of helping the agents with their work are being emphasized at some of the regional conferences. In an informal meeting of home demonstration supervisors at the Northeastern States conference held in New York City in February, the subject of what should constitute a supervisory visit to a county was discussed. The points brought out at this discussion were:

1. Each visit should contribute toward interpreting to the agent the major objectives in extension work, helping the agent to analyze the county program and activities in the light of these objectives.
2. Write prior to visit asking agent to be ready with problems to be discussed.
3. Let the agent talk—build up confidence by letting agent tell of problems in the county and methods being used to solve them.
4. Check on county programs, with reference to long-time goals as well as immediate needs.
5. Analyze time schedule or calendar of work with agent.
6. Visit a project meeting whenever possible, analyzing it afterwards with agent.
7. Supervisor needs to cultivate attitude of sharing responsibility with the agent for the county program.
8. Help to build the prestige of agent in county.
9. Leave the county with agent encouraged, not depressed.

County Agents Congregate

Three Hundred Agents From 27 States Gather in Washington for Professional Improvement

THE Department of Agriculture held open house for 300 members of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents from 27 States June 8, 9, and 10. Those in charge of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Rural Resettlement, Soil Conservation Service, Farm Credit Administration, and other Government agencies whose work touches that of the county agent were introduced and they explained some features of their work, inviting questions and visits to any of the offices in the Department.

One of the high lights of the meeting was the informal talk of the Secretary of Agriculture, H. A. Wallace, on the last day of the meeting. Secretary Wallace said that as long as county agents received some of their pay from the Federal pay roll, they could not represent a single class of people or a single region but must interpret the national problems in the light of the local problems.

To interpret the national problem, he urged the agents to clear their minds of confusing detail and to consider the broad fundamental concepts of an agricultural policy. Such a policy, Mr. Wallace said, includes the following: To maintain and restore soil fertility; to insure a more stable supply and a more stable price for agricultural products, that is, to maintain a balanced economy giving the farmer his fair share of the national income; and to work toward the goal of more farmers owning their land.

The second day was devoted to the Beltsville Experiment Station where the agents examined the experiments under way in horticulture; in dairying; and in the raising of poultry, sheep, and swine. The weather man smiled on the caravan of six busses as they wound over the hills of the 14,000-acre farm, and the men found a great deal of interest in the research work there.

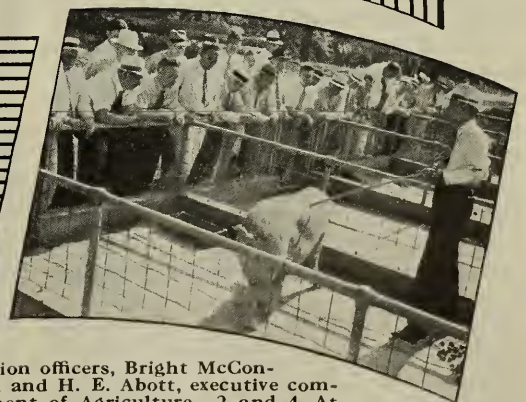
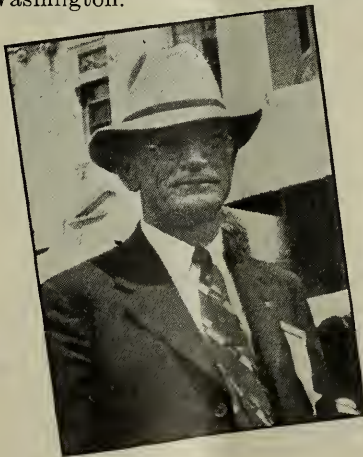
The principal speaker at the banquet was M. L. Wilson, Under Secretary of Agriculture, who recalled his own county agent days in Custer County, Mont., with his recollections of the statistical reports demanded in Washington and the dire results promised by the Department if he misused the franking privilege. He said that it seemed to him the Depart-

ment was closer to the farmers than it was in his day and that the three big action agencies working in the Department of Agriculture, the A. A. A., S. C. S., and R. A., in dealing directly with so many farmers, have brought the Department closer to the people than it used to be.

Another former county agent, Senator Henry S. Bridges, of New Hampshire, in speaking at the banquet, said he felt more at home with the agents than he had at any other meeting since he had been in Washington. He paid tribute to the agents in saying that there was no branch of the Government which gave more service to the public than the Extension Service.

Fifteen of the three hundred agents present had been in the service more than 20 years. The oldest in point of service was W. J. Tiller who had served in Chesterfield County, S. C., for 29 years.

At the business meeting of the association, a resolution was passed to continue the effort to get Federal retirement privileges. A tour to the White House and Mount Vernon finished off the first professional improvement meeting of the association in Washington to study the Department of Agriculture and to gain a better understanding of agricultural policies and how they are administered in Washington.



1. Director Warburton welcomes the association officers, Bright McConnell, president; J. E. Whonsetler, secretary; and H. E. Abott, executive committee member, in front of the Department of Agriculture. 2 and 4. At Beltsville Farm. 3. Assistant Director Brigham sees an old county agent friend at the entrance to the auditorium. 5. W. J. Tiller held the record with 29 years of continuous service in Chesterfield County, S. C.

An Experiment in Food Buying

ALLENE LOOMIS
Home Demonstration Agent
Washakie County, Wyo.



A 30-DAY food-buying experiment carried on in November 1936, under the direction of the Wyoming Extension Service, by a group of 45 Worland homemakers was the outgrowth of an appeal to the home demonstration agent for help with the problem of trying to save the family budget in the face of advancing food costs.

A Community Project

Planned as a community project with membership open to any interested homemaker, the experiment was to be conducted for a period of one month in order to determine whether or not it was possible to save the family budget actual money and yet feed husky growing boys and girls adequate, nutritious, appetizing, and satisfying meals at a reduced cost.

A whispering campaign was begun. Telephones buzzed. Publicity stories were run in the two local newspapers, and a feature story was carried in the homemakers' column. Enrollment in the 30-day experiment on studying food costs was begun for all interested homemakers.

Businessmen heard of the experiment and were anxious to cooperate. The local power company—housed in a well-lighted, warm, and attractive building centrally located in the business district of Worland—generously offered the use of its building as a night meeting place.

The 45 enthusiastic Washakie County homemakers at the first meeting agreed to plan menus and keep careful food accounts over the 30-day period in order to accurately determine in actual dollars and cents any savings to the family food budget.

Minimum Standard Diets Popular

Standards set up by the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture to show essential differences between liberal, moderate, and minimum diets were used as a basis

in planning menus over the 30-day period. The majority of the group chose the minimum diet standard for individual experiments.

As it was an experiment for both the homemakers' group and the home demonstration agent, the women were encouraged to plan their own study course for the five weekly meetings by suggesting the things they really felt would help them most. The subjects discussed were: The mechanics of menu planning, thrift ideas, child feeding, hurry-up meals, and consumer buying.

A bride of a year asked, "How shall we know whether or not we are giving our husbands food that insures good health?" A daily standard of adequacy was set up in answer to that question. By following this standard, insured health protection with an adequate amount of vitamins and minerals would be given to every member of the family.

Menus Studied

Actual menus planned by group members were studied at the meeting in order to give each individual practice in judging her own menus, both as to adequacy and as to classification in each of the three cost levels of diets—minimum, moderate, and liberal.

After a week's trial in using the minimum diet by all the group, some of the women decided that the minimum diet was too limited and changed to a moderate diet. All of the group were thrifty, ambitious homemakers, but none were financially forced to stay on the minimum diet. Other families were well satisfied because, although meals were simpler, careful planning of all meals made them much more satisfying.

Thrift Emphasized

Thrift ideas were contributed by each member of the group. Five-minute demonstrations were given by two homemakers on "pet thrift ideas." It was found that the greatest chance for practicing thrift was in these ways: Planning menus at least a week in advance, carefully marketing a week ahead of time, taking advantage of "specials", buying with the idea of "getting the most for your money", and keeping an emergency shelf to supplement meals in emergencies.

In the food-cost analysis it was found that the group using minimum standard diets spent an average of 11 cents per person per meal over the 30-day period. A saving of \$9.25 was made for each family over the 30 days. In the group using the moderate diet the average cost per person per meal was 15 cents and the average saving per family was \$4.30.

When one efficient homemaker was asked what she thought was the biggest help received from this experiment, she replied: "Plan your meals—don't buy them! That is the secret I have learned from this experiment for saving the family budget. Our grandmothers of necessity carefully planned the family food supply, often for months ahead, and they used all left-overs in clever combinations. They didn't run down to the store before every meal but actually made their meals. We too have learned that lesson."

Oregon Homemaker Camps

Among the big features of the recreation program in Oregon are the summer camps for homemakers, reports Mrs. Azalea Sager, home demonstration leader. The first vacation camp was held in Lane County in 1930, and each year the camps have grown, both in number and in total attendance. Thirteen such camps were held in Oregon during the summer of 1936, and plans are completed for another big season this summer.

Oregon abounds in beautiful nature spots, and so the camps are situated among towering pines beside mountain lakes and streams. They are from 4 to 6 days in length and are devised to give the homemaker a complete break from everyday duties, her only duty being to make her bed. The camp is directed either by the county home demonstration agent or the recreation specialist. The camp staff consists of specialists from the college to teach crafts or to hold an educational discussion, a recreational leader, a county nurse, cooks, assistants, and a chore boy who is the only man in camp.

The days are filled with things to do, or one may just take a book and go off into the woods to read or sleep. Boating, swimming, and nature hikes are all a part of the day's events. On the closing day of the camp, usually Sunday, the family is invited for the day, and the homemaker, rested, refreshed, and with a new lease on life, goes home with her family. During the summer of 1936, 1,081 persons attended the 13 camps.

Extension as a Profession

What It Offers in Salary and Prestige

THE agricultural colleges are having a struggle to know just how to classify and rank extension agents as representatives of the institution. As we approach the time when all salary of every extension agent will probably be paid from State and Federal funds, I think this matter of rank and title will receive increasing attention. Extension agents are clearly recognized as teachers of the college; but what is their standing as compared with professors, associate and assistant professors, and heads of departments? The teaching that county agents do while different from college-course teaching, would seem to require as broad training, and even more diversity and adaptability than that required of the college professor. If the county agent succeeds, he or she must succeed because of teaching ability, knowledge, and character. The college professor usually covers but one field of learning. The county agent must give help in many fields of learning.

I was told recently by the assistant director of Oregon that in that institution the best county agents now rank with full professors in the college, both in salary and academic standing. Moreover, the college is increasingly seeking its professors for the institution out of the ranks of the county agents.

While extension agents have not been clamoring for rank, it adds to the morale of the staff to know that they are looked upon by the institution as on a par with the highest paid and highest ranking members of the college staff itself. We hope the practice thus begun of giving extension agents substantial academic rank and of employing those with county-agent training as professors and heads of departments may spread rapidly throughout the country. I think it will very substantially vitalize much of our college teaching and add greatly to the morale of extension agents.

You may be interested in knowing the salaries that men and women with college training are paid, on the average, in the various professions.

If the income or other reward which a person receives compares favorably with that received by other professional workers who have similar training and experience, he usually is contented in his work, provided, of course, the same

prestige is ascribed to his profession as is ascribed to other comparable vocations.

The available data make it necessary to make the comparison of the salaries of Extension with the incomes of other professions, for the period 1927-28, or thereabouts. That period is a more satisfactory one, perhaps, than the past few years, as it represents a more stable situation.

The median incomes of specified professions for the predepression period are in part as follows in table 1:

TABLE 1.—*Comparison of Median Incomes in Specified Professions**

Profession	Median income
Dentistry: All practitioners.....	\$4, 094
Engineering: General practitioners.....	2, 970
Law: General practitioners.....	3, 915
Medicine: All practitioners.....	4, 558
Ministry: Disciples of Christ and Congregational (combined).....	2, 003
Social work: Family case workers.....	1, 745
Teaching:	
Junior-high and senior-high teachers and principals.....	2, 318
Staff, colleges and universities.....	2, 759
Y. M. C. A.: All secretaries.....	3, 052
Average of professional, nongovernment incomes.....	3, 082

*From: Compensation in the Professions. Lester W. Bartlett and Mildred B. Neel. Association Press, New York City.

Salary data largely for period 1927, 1928, and 1929.

Table 2 presents the average salary of different classes of extension workers.

The salary of the average county agricultural agent is much higher than that of

What has Extension to offer which will attract the best-qualified persons to the service? This discussion of what an able and well-trained worker may expect is the second of three articles on extension as a profession by Dr. Smith. The first article describing the extension job and what it requires appeared in May; the last of the series discussing professional standards will appear in an early number.

C. B. SMITH

Assistant Director, Extension Service

TABLE 2.—*Salaries of Extension Workers Dec. 31, 1928*

Kind of extension worker	Average salary
Extension director.....	\$5, 317
County agricultural agent leader.....	4, 107
Assistant county agent leader.....	3, 608
Home demonstration leader.....	3, 499
Assistant home demonstration leader.....	2, 859
State club leader.....	3, 528
County agricultural agent.....	2, 818
County home demonstration agent.....	2, 251
County club agent.....	2, 263
Subject-matter specialists.....	2, 983

the average minister, social worker, or high-school teacher; approximately the same as that of the average college and university staff member and the engineer; but lower than that of the doctor, the dentist, and the lawyer.

But, of even greater interest probably to extension workers is a comparison of their salaries with those of the teaching staff of land-grant colleges and universities. The mean salaries of such teachers are presented by rank and sex in table 3.

The salary of the extension director is about the same as that of the dean of teaching. The average salary of the State supervisory staff corresponds very closely with that of a full professor. A subject-matter specialist draws a salary about equal to that of an associate professor. The salary of the county agricultural agent is only slightly above that of the man assistant professor, whereas the salary of the home demonstration agent

is about halfway between that of the woman instructor and the woman assistant professor.

TABLE 3.—Median Salaries of Teachers by Rank and Sex for All Fields of Study Combined *

Academic rank	Median salaries		
	Men	Women	Both sexes
Dean.....	\$5,635	\$4,375	\$5,533
Professor.....	4,139	3,581	4,114
Associate professor.....	3,284	2,882	3,228
Assistant professor.....	2,795	2,530	2,725
Instructor.....	2,087	2,016	2,069
All ranks.....	3,169	2,309	3,041

*From: Salaries in Land-Grant Universities and Colleges. John H. McNeely. November 1931. United States Department of the Interior, Office of Education Pamphlet No. 24, 27 pages, 1932.

In general, extension salaries are slightly below those of the teaching staff of corresponding rank. In addition, extension people work 11 months instead of on the usual 9-month basis for the teaching staff.

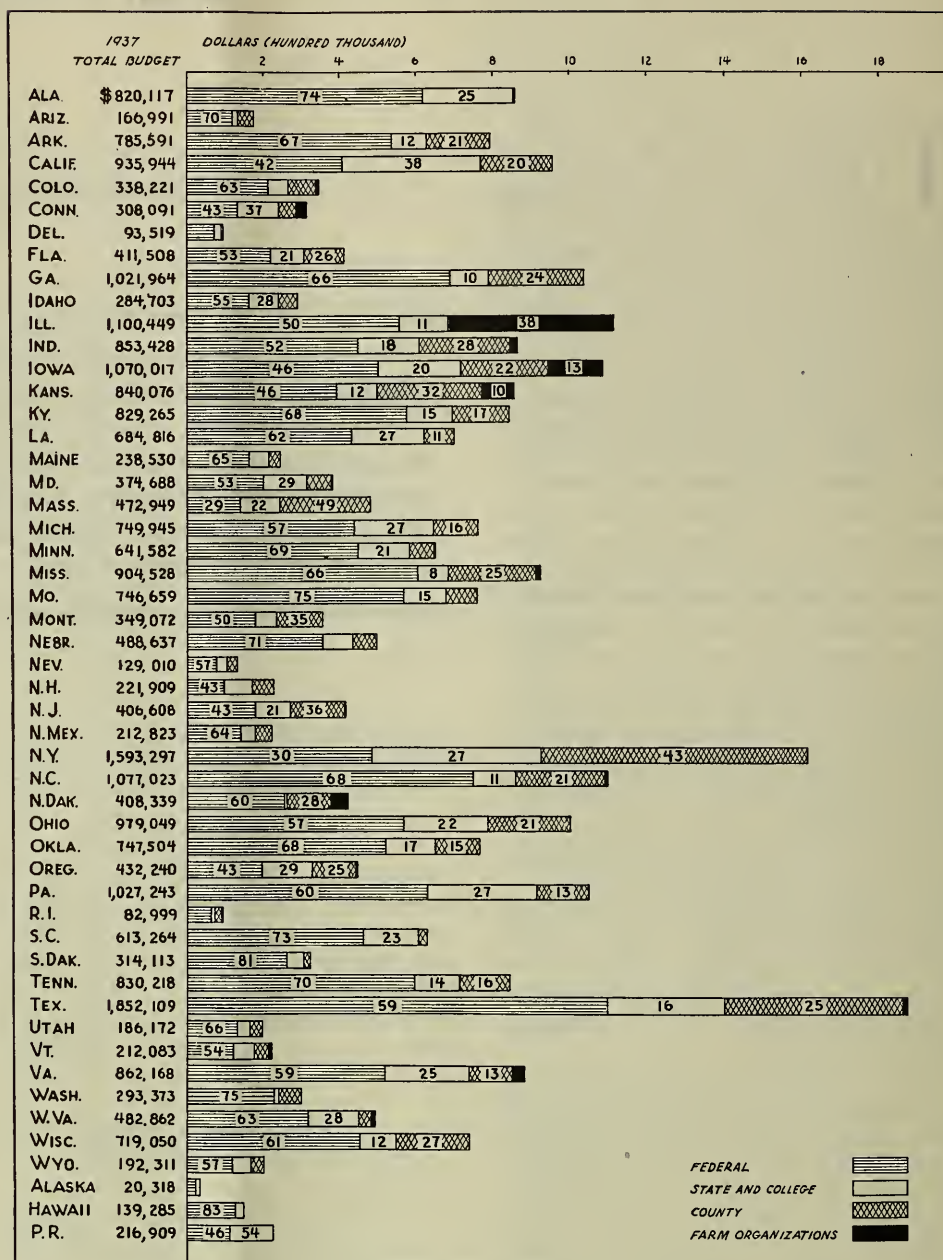
Although further adjustment in the salaries of county extension workers, particularly home demonstration agents, is desirable, the remuneration of the extension job would seem to be such as to encourage a person to make it his or her life career.

4-H Saddle Colt Club

What is thought to be the first organization of a 4-H saddle colt club was completed in 1936 in Marion County, Ind. This club was sponsored by the American Saddle Horse Association. In order that the membership might qualify the club for a standard 4-H organization, five boys were selected who had proved themselves to be capable of carrying on this project satisfactorily. These boys had completed other 4-H projects and were equipped with proper facilities for handling the saddle colts.

As a result of the organization of this club, the Indiana State Board of Agriculture appropriated \$100 for premiums in this class. Inasmuch as there is a demand for good saddle horses in Indianapolis, it is believed that these boys will have a regular market for the products of this saddle horse breeding project, although it is not planned to expand the organization greatly this year. After the boys enrolled in the club now have had more experience in the growing and marketing of their colts, and the ultimate results have been given more study, the value of the work as a 4-H project can better be judged.

The State Budget



MONEY to run the State Extension Service comes from a number of sources. In this chart the length of bar represents total money available in the State, read according to the scale at the top of the chart. The proportion received from the four principal sources, the Federal Government, State and college, county, and farm organizations, is shown in the divisions of the bars. The figures on bars are percentages of the total State budget.

New York received the largest appropriations from the counties and ranks second in proportion of the total budget supplied by the county government. Massachusetts, with 49 percent of the total money available for extension work appropriated by the counties, ranks first in this respect.

Illinois is the only State receiving a considerable portion of the budget from farm organizations. Other States receiving substantial sums from this source are Iowa, Kansas, Connecticut, and North Dakota.

California, with 38 percent of the total budget supplied from the State government and college, is the State which receives the largest proportion from this source.

Coordinating Committee Meets

Needs of County Program Planning for

More Help on Farm Food Supply

ILLINOIS' new State farm-food supply committee had not been operating 4 months before reports such as the following one from Dee Small, farm adviser of Williamson County, began coming in from all over the State.

"The meat-cutting and canning demonstration which was suggested by the program-planning committee proved to be popular with 110 farmers and wives. Many favorable comments have been received on the information given, which indicates that providing and preparing more food on the farm is a very important matter."

Meat-cutting and canning demonstrations are but one phase of the committee's work; its long-time field takes in everything from what the farm family should eat to maintain high standards of nutrition and health to a consideration of how food should be prepared for the family, including standards of preparation or cookery and the use of a variety of foods.

Outgrowth of Program Planning

It all started as a result of the Illinois county program-building project which has now been going for a year and which is designed to build a coordinated educational program in agriculture and home economics for every county in the State. In the programs as set up by committees in various counties, the problem of farm-food supply appeared with such frequency that Director H. W. Mumford of the Extension Service in agriculture and home economics, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, in October appointed a committee of 10 staff members to coordinate the work of the Extension Service in this field. Before the county program-building committees had been functioning a year, requests had come in from 15 counties for assistance on phases of the farm-food supply.

The coordinating committee appointed by Director Mumford is made up of staff members representing all phases of food production, storage, processing, and preparation. Members are: Grace B. Armstrong, foods and nutrition, chairman; Glenna A. Henderson, foods and nutrition; Freda A. Peterson, nutrition and health; Mrs. Ruth Crawford Freeman,

home accounts; H. H. Alp, poultry; L. A. Somers, vegetable gardening; V. W. Kelley, horticulture; B. F. Whitmore, dairy; J. C. Hackleman, crops; and Sleeter Bull, associate chief in meats on the resident staff.

There is something of the old "live-at-home" idea in the plan, and yet it goes further than this. It is based on the needs of the family, regardless of whether those needs are met by home-produced or -purchased supplies. It is not limited to a strict interpretation of "everything off the home place."

Long-Time Aims

Hence the long-time aims and objectives of the committee include five considerations. These are: (1) What the farm family should eat to maintain high standards of nutrition and health; (2) how the farm family may obtain this food supply, involving both production and buying; (3) planning the food supply from an economic standpoint, including what foods to use, buy, or sell; (4) how food may be kept for future use, including storage, preserving and processing; and (5) how food should be prepared for the family, including standards of preparation or cookery and the use of a variety of foods.

These five major and long-time considerations were first presented to the farm and home advisers at their annual conference last fall and suggestions made as to what might be undertaken at once in the various fields.

An example of one of the immediate undertakings has been the meat-cutting and canning demonstrations. These have been held in 13 counties. Meat cutting alone has been demonstrated in three other counties where canning demonstrations had been held previously. More than one farm or home adviser has been surprised by the interest shown in these demonstrations.

In Stephenson County, for instance, V. J. Banter, farm adviser, and Eva K. Chesney, home adviser, scheduled the cutting and canning demonstration in a hall with a seating capacity of 100 to 125, thinking that this would be ample room. Despite the fact that roads in the county

were covered with ice and that the weather, in general, was unfavorable, the hall was packed—even the window sills and aisles were occupied.

Under the head of "keeping food for future use", the fourth long-time objective of the committee is one of the newest developments in Illinois agriculture—that of freezer-storage units. Demonstrations in canning and preserving also come under this phase. Several counties already have freezer-storage units or have made definite plans for them, and a number of other counties are considering them. These units have been developed chiefly as a farm-bureau project; but the Extension Service has cooperated by furnishing suggestions on points to be considered in starting such a unit, on preparation of the meat for freezing and storage, and on cooking the meat after it is taken out of storage.

The Lee County unit, one of the first to be set up in the State, now has its full capacity of 320 lockers taken. More than 1,000 visitors inspected it on the opening day during the past winter, and committees from various counties visit the plant every week. McLean, Champagne, and other counties are considering similar units.

Rehabilitation Club Members Score

The fine 4-H club record of boys and girls from families with rehabilitation loans in Madison County, Ark., is reported by Gayle Johnson, home supervisor for the Resettlement Administration.

"At the beginning of the year, only 15 of the rural rehabilitation boys and girls belonged to 4-H clubs, but now there are 71 club members, and 19 others attended the county achievement day program, some coming 30 miles to attend.

"Things that have thrilled us most are the number and character of the awards won by these youngsters. They took 18.4 percent of the awards in the county. Considering that only 11.2 percent of the total county membership is made up of our boys and girls, this is above the average. Most thrilling of all is the fact that the Couch medal for the best all-round girl member went to a girl from a rehabilitation family. This is a real honor, for competition in this county is very keen.

"There was a good variety in the type of honors won—in the county dress revue; and in the pig, sheep, gardening, canning, home-management, and club activities.

"We hope to have every boy and girl of the 4-H club age members this year."

Negro 4-H Club Camp of South Carolina

Seven miles east of Columbia, the State capital of South Carolina, is located the only State 4-H club camp in the United States developed for Negro 4-H boys and girls. One of the extension workers who helped to get the camp under way, Mrs. Marian B. Paul, State Negro home demonstration agent of South Carolina, writes the following report of the unique undertaking.

FOR many years we had visions of such a camp but no finances with which to begin. In January 1935, we visited the director of women's projects of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and laid our cause before her. She became interested and promised to furnish the labor if we obtained the site for the camp and materials for the buildings. We appealed to the Progressive Club, a club composed of Negro professional and businessmen of Columbia whose aim is to develop civic enterprises. They gladly consented to allow us the use of 15 acres of their club property for a period of 99 years. Our next problem was to raise sufficient money with which to purchase materials for our buildings. The home demonstration agents were called into conference and asked to assist. Within 3 months the home agents, through their club women and girls, sent in \$500. We were now ready to begin. James E. Dickson, Negro farm agent, Richland County, became manager of the project. Too much praise cannot be given to Mr. Dickson for his untiring efforts. He became architect, foreman, supervisor, laborer, and chairman of the committee to raise additional funds. The Richland County delegation donated \$550; the Columbia City Council, \$200; and the Negro farm agents, \$500.

The camp consists of four 12 by 30-foot cabins for sleeping quarters; one dining hall, 30 by 60 feet, with pantry and kitchen attached, which may also be used for recreational purposes; and one bathhouse with 40 compartments and 4 sanitary toilets. The 4 cabins are equipped with double-decked windows and beds which accommodate 82 campers. All buildings are screened throughout. A

gasoline-powered plant provides lighting facilities. The water supply, which has been tested and approved by the State board of health, comes from a 60-foot pump and a spring. The Negro farm and home agents bought seven additional acres upon which to construct a lake. The lake which has a natural basin formation, is 1,450 by 300 feet in area and 11 feet at its deepest point.

The camp was furnished from many sources. The materials for 100 mattresses were given by the F. E. R. A. and the mattresses were made by club women under the supervision of the home agents. The State Council of Farm Women gave kitchen utensils, silverware, and other necessary articles. The chinaware and refrigerator were obtained through the generosity of the Negro State college. The Columbia City Council gave a piano, and the Columbia Public Library gave 100 books. The 4-H club girls made 156 dish towels.

Our camp program tends to provide training to develop leadership, promote comradeship, and give vision. During the camping season of 1936, more than 800 campers and visitors enjoyed the facilities of this camp.

Vocational Education In Agriculture

(Continued from page 103)

spends his time on the farms of his students, supervising and assisting them in their farming activities. Class instruction is built largely around the student's farming program. The boy is usually started on a long-time training program in preparation for farming, and the problems which he faces in the different farm enterprises in his farming activities are the problems which are taken up for solution in class instruction. This set-up in the local high schools of the country is almost ideal as the farms are located near the school where the class instruction can be immediately applied by the students in improving their efficiency in farming.

The study of agriculture for 3 or 4 years in the high school is not sufficient time for farmer training, so the plan includes a continuation program by having students continue their farming activities after they leave high school and return to school in part-time courses for further instruction.

One of the responsibilities of those engaged in vocational agriculture is to assist these farm boys to get established in the work for which they have been trained. Progress is being made on this program, and many deserving boys have been placed on farms as owners, renters, or on a partnership basis.

The continuation education program does not end here. After the young man is established on his own he runs into real problems, and he is further followed up in evening classes where he discusses and works out with the teacher a solution to his problems. This continues until he is in a fair way toward success in his chosen vocation.

In this kind of a program there is a splendid opportunity for close cooperation between vocational agriculture teachers and county agents. State and county programs should be worked out by the extension and vocational agriculture services in order to render the largest possible assistance to farm people in counties and rural communities.

New Regional Contact Chief Appointed by A. A. A.

The appointment of Wayne H. Darrow as Chief of the Regional Contact Section to succeed Reuben Brigham, recently appointed Assistant Director of the Extension Service, was announced by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, effective May 1, 1937.

Mr. Darrow has had wide experience in agriculture and extension work. After graduating from Cornell University in 1916 he went to Texas where he engaged in farming. He served for a time as county agricultural agent and later as district agricultural agent. For 8 years previous to his appointment in 1934 as representative of the Regional Contact Section in the Southwestern States, he served as extension editor in Texas.

In his new position, Mr. Darrow will have charge of the field information activities of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

AN outstanding 4-H club group in Clinton County, Ind., is the "sponsor club" which County Agent E. M. Rowe organized with six members in 1933. Today the club has 36 members, all local businessmen. Funds derived from the club provide for the leaders, prizes, and miscellaneous expenses incident to the entire 4-H program.

Founding of Land-Grant College

THE seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the land-grant colleges in America was commemorated in a special celebration at the forty-third annual commencement, June 6, 7, and 8, of the North Dakota Agricultural College at Fargo, N. Dak.

The unveiling of the tablet designating the agricultural building on the campus as Morrill Hall in honor of Justin S. Morrill, who sponsored the Morrill Act in Congress which made possible the land-grant colleges in practically every State in the Union was one feature of the celebration. A spectacular pageant entitled "The Spirit of the Land-Grant College" presented the high lights in the development of the institutions. Other events which attracted a great deal of attention were the commencement concert, a pipe organ recital in Festival Hall, and a chorus of 53 voices—one from every county in the State.

Among the prominent people who appeared on the program to help North Dakota celebrate this seventy-fifth anniversary were Harold Benjamin of the University of Minnesota, a man whose reputation in the field of education has carried him to Europe, South America, Mexico, and every part of the United States; Dexter Kimball of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., one of the great teachers in engineering in the land-grant colleges of America; Carl Taeusch, formerly of Harvard University, now with the United States Department of Agriculture, a dynamic thinker and a forceful speaker; Marvin G. Neale, one-time president of the University of Idaho, and at present a member of the University of Minnesota faculty; William Langer, Governor of the State of North Dakota; and John H. Worst, president emeritus of the North Dakota Agricultural College.



Vermont home of Senator Justin S. Morrill who wrote, introduced, and struggled for the passage of the Morrill Act establishing the Land-Grant Colleges, which was signed by President Lincoln on July 2, 1862.

Anniversary Short Course

The twenty-fifth annual short course for Florida 4-H Club girls will have special significance, marking a milestone in the development of a home-demonstration program for the State.

When the first short course was held, there were 11 home demonstration agents employed, and this year 39 agents are at work for the betterment of rural homes in the State. In 1912, 13 girls attended the first short course, representing the 500 members of the tomato clubs.

In 1937 more than 600 4-H girls have been awarded scholarships to attend the anniversary short course as representatives of 10,000 girls enrolled in 4-H clubs this year.

Special invitations were extended to members of girls' clubs of earlier days to attend the jubilee short course. The contribution of these women who are using their former 4-H training as homemakers, teachers, nurses, or home demonstration agents was a fine testimonial to the value of the work.

Rural Health Service Goes Forward Under the Social Security Act

(Continued from page 98)

whom devote their whole time to health service. It will be noted from this list of health workers that all phases of public health activity are carried on by a local health unit. Some of the more important activities include the control of acute communicable diseases by immunization and otherwise; the control of tuberculosis and venereal diseases; sanitation for the prevention of malaria, typhoid fever, and hookworm; sanitation for protection of food supplies, particularly milk and water; infant and maternal hygiene; the hygiene of school children, including the detection and correction of physical defects; and public health education in all of its various forms.

As the State health officers are authorized to employ social security funds at their disposal for aid to local communities, any rural community desiring to obtain the benefits of full-time local health service should ascertain from the State health officer the extent to which social security funds are available for cooperative financial assistance. In any event, it should be expected that a substantial proportion of the necessary funds should be derived from the local community. For the average county, the total cost for such a service ranges around \$10,000 per year. Assuming that the expense might be divided equally between the State and county funds, the cost per year to the county would be approximately \$5,000, or the equivalent of about a quarter of a mile of hard-surface road. A health service, as herein indicated, is capable of saving many lives each year in any rural community at a cost ranging around \$5,000 for the average county. It, therefore, follows that human life and human health may be purchased under the Social Security Act at bargain prices.



The Office Bulletin Rack



To display and store bulletins, Irene L. Roberts, home demonstration agent in Muskogee, Okla., recommends this rack which is 7 feet, 2 inches high, 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide at the bottom, and 10 inches at the top, displaying 132 bulletins. The bulletins are separated by $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch boards finished with window-screen molding. Each bulletin has a shelf with 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ - by 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch pieces of 26-gauge sheet iron held in place by the window-screen molding holding the bulletin. Under the pencil

sharpener at the right hangs the bulletin catalog. At the left of the rack are the farm magazines filed in the office.

The back of the rack is made up of shelves where extra bulletins are filed. Four castors placed under the rack make it easy to move it from the wall. Katherine Price, extension stenographer, is shown filing new bulletins in the shelves at the back of the rack, and Millie Olson, extension clerk, refills the display rack.

New and Revised Film Strips Ready

THIRTEEN new film strips have been completed by the Division of Cooperative Extension in cooperation with the Bureaus of Agricultural Economics, Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Home Economics, Plant Industry, Public Roads; Cornell University; and the Oregon State Agricultural College.

Series 294. Developing Home Industries—Craftwork With Native Materials.—Illustrates how farm women and girls, under the guidance of home demonstration agents, have developed some of the resources of their farm homes and farm communities into profitable home industries specializing in utility and decorative articles from leather, feathers, gourds, and potter's clay. The series is a sequence to No. 293 which deals with other native materials. 61 frames, 65 cents.

Series 369. The Dutch Elm Disease in the United States and Methods of Eradication.—Illustrates the life history, spread,

and destructiveness of the disease; and the methods employed to effect its eradication. 49 frames, 65 cents.

Series 381. Annual Flowering Plants.—Illustrates types of annual flowering plants that may be used for screens, cut flowers, designs, borders, or beds. 59 frames, 65 cents.

Series 404. The Housefly and Its Control.—Supplements Farmers' Bulletins 734 and 1408, and illustrates the life history and common breeding places of houseflies. It also shows methods of control. 35 frames, 50 cents.

Series 408. Convenient Storage Spaces, A Joy to The Farm Family.—Illustrates built-in storage spaces and their importance. It is based on a pamphlet entitled "Closets and Other Storage Arrangements for the Farm Home", by Maud M. Wilson, home economist, Agricultural Experiment Station, Oregon State Agricultural College. 62 frames, 65 cents.

Series 409. Potato Diseases.—Illustrates the types of damage caused by various kinds of potato diseases and indicates control measures. It is particularly adapted to New York conditions, and those in the Northeastern States. 49 frames, 65 cents.

Series 410. Film Strips and Their Preparation.—Illustrates the rapidly increasing demand for film strips, the reasons for their popularity, and how to select and prepare illustrative material to obtain the best results with film strips. 48 frames, 50 cents.

Series 415. The Country Roadside Restored.—Illustrates how and why the modern highway differs from the old country road and shows the need of maintaining and restoring roadside beauty and charm. 55 frames, 65 cents.

This series is issued in three forms:

No. 415, having legends on the illustrations.

No. 415-2, without legends, suitable for sound equipment.

No. 415-3, having printed legends below or at the side of the illustrations.

Series 416. The Cost of Poor Roads.—Illustrates direct and indirect costs of poor roads, and indicates the benefits afforded by good roads. 53 frames, 65 cents.

Series 418. Stabilized Soil Roads.—Illustrates methods of stabilizing soil-road surfaces. 55 frames, 65 cents.

Series 420. Subterranean Termites and Their Control.—Supplements Department of Agriculture Leaflet 101, Injury to Buildings by Termites; Brief E-327, Specifications for Remedying Termite Damage to Various Types of Buildings; and Brief E-338, Provisions for Building Codes for Insuring Protection from Termites and Decay. It illustrates the damage done by the subterranean termite, the life history of the insect, and the importance of proper construction in the control of this pest. 48 frames, 50 cents.

The following 3 series were revised:

Series 175. The Production of Clean Milk.—Supplements Farmers' Bulletin 602, Production of Clean Milk and Leaflet 25, Preventing Feed Flavors and Odors in Milk. It illustrates the importance of quality milk to the producer and how to produce it. 47 frames, 50 cents.

Series 197. Grafting and Budding Fruit Trees.—Supplements Farmers' Bulletin 1567, Propagation of Trees and Shrubs, and illustrates whip grafting, cleft grafting, and shield budding of fruit trees. 35 frames, 50 cents.

Series 282. Turkey Production.—Supplements Farmers' Bulletin 1409, Turkey Raising, and illustrates the methods used in raising turkeys. 36 frames, 50 cents.

AMONG OURSELVES

R. S. WILSON, one of the pioneer extension workers and for 12 years director of the Mississippi Extension Service, died at Jackson April 27.

Mr. Wilson was employed by the late Dr. Seaman A. Knapp in 1907 as district agent for north Mississippi. He was made State agent in 1908 and served in that position until 1919 when he was made director of the Extension Service in the State. He resigned in 1930, and has served since that time as an official of the Mississippi Farm Bureau Federation. At the time of his death he was serving as a field representative of the Memphis Federated Seed Loan Office. Mr. Wilson was one of the first advocates of diversified farming, an apostle of the live-at-home program, and an ardent champion of cooperative marketing.

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L. R. COMBS, formerly extension editor in Iowa, has joined the informational staff of the Soil Conservation Service regional office at Des Moines, Iowa. Mr. Combs has been granted a year's leave of absence to do this work. S. H. Reck, also on leave of absence from his position as assistant bulletin editor, will take over duties of the extension editor.

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LONG AGRICULTURAL HALL at Clemson Agricultural College, the new and commodious headquarters for the South Carolina Extension Service, was dedicated May 12. At the dedication ceremony a number of agricultural leaders who have taken an active part in extension work were awarded the honorary degree of doctor of science.

The principal address was made by Hon. Chester C. Davis, member, board of governors, Federal Reserve System, and former administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Among those receiving degrees were: Hugh Hammond Bennett, Chief, Soil Conservation Service; C. E. Brehm, director of extension work in Tennessee; Harry L. Brown, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; Cully A. Cobb, director, southern division, A. A. A.; Thomas Poe Cooper, dean, college of agriculture, and director, experiment station and extension service, Kentucky; Chester C. Davis, member, board of governors, Federal

Reserve System; I. W. Duggan, assistant director, southern division, A. A. A.; J. A. Evans, administrative assistant, Georgia Extension Service; Dan T. Gray, dean, college of agriculture, director of experiment station and extension service in Arkansas; John R. Hutcheson, director of extension work, Virginia; A. F. Lever, director of public relations, Farm Credit Administration, Columbia, S. C., and coauthor of the Smith-Lever Act; Wilmon Newell, dean, agricultural college, director, experiment station and extension service in Florida; T. Roy Reid, regional director, Resettlement Administration, formerly director of extension in Arkansas; and I. O. Schaub, dean and director of agricultural extension in North Carolina.

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DIRECTOR H. H. WILLIAMSON of Texas was recently honored when the Pearsall Chamber of Commerce presented a silver plaque to him in recognition of 25 years of service which he and the extension organization "have rendered all classes of farmers of the State and through them reflected favorably on the welfare of business and the general prosperity of the people of Texas." The plaque was presented at the annual banquet of the chamber of commerce.

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MISSISSIPPI mourns the loss of a veteran extension leader, A. B. McKay, for many years extension horticulturist, who died May 3. Known as "the father of horticulture in Mississippi", Mr. McKay during his early career sponsored orcharding and gardening, but he devoted the last years of active service to landscaping school grounds and homes. Upon his retirement in 1933, he said, "I can ride a train or travel by car anywhere in Mississippi, and I am never out of sight of some of the work which dots my 50-year career."

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HAWAII reports the appointment of two new specialists: H. B. Cady, in marketing, and P. A. Gantt, in animal husbandry.

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L. L. SELF, formerly county agent in Etowah County, Ala., has been appointed boys' State club leader in that State.

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E. H. CHAMBERS has recently been appointed assistant extension engineer in Alabama.

IN BRIEF • • •

Extra Income

In response to a request for black locust seed made last year by the Soil Conservation Service, County Agent D. E. Smith of Jerome County, Idaho, sold the idea to the people of his county with very remunerative results to them. All the schools in the county were visited, and the older boys and girls were told how they could make some money by picking and delivering locust pods to a central location. Later the farmers and their families entered into the work. Before the first week had passed, a request for 1,000 pounds of clean seed had been filled. The following week 3,000 pounds were delivered. The seed was threshed, cleaned, and sold cooperatively.

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Profit in Poultry

More than a million and a half broilers were produced in Benton County, Ark., during the past year, according to a survey made through the local hatcheries, post office, and express companies. County Agent P. R. Corley states that more money was brought into the county from the sale of poultry than from any other single commodity. The county extension program emphasized the production of spring broilers.

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Turnips

Izard County (Ark.) farmers believe in the turnip as a good emergency food and feed crop. They believe this so firmly that they seeded approximately 650 acres late in the summer of 1936. Many farmers feel that the turnip is one of the surest crops for food and feed emergencies. This information was disclosed by a survey made by County Agent G. I. Gilmore of all the seed stores to determine the amount of turnip seed sold to farmers.

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Home-Made Games

The 4-H club agent in Madison, Va., has used home-made games to hold the interest of a difficult group of older boys. He brought some games he had made to a club meeting, and at the next meeting he found parents as well as children waiting for them. He showed two or three boys how to make various games and asked different ones to bring theirs to demonstrate at the meetings. At the county club day, the group reported how many games they made and demonstrated some that they had worked out themselves.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

AIDS RURAL PEOPLE

Indirectly.—Through the wide field of research constantly being carried on at the National Institute of Health and in the field to discover the causes of disease in man and effective methods for preventing them; through exclusion of disease from foreign countries; through the control of interstate transmission of disease; and through standardization of commercial biological products.

Directly.—Through grants-in-aid to the States under title VI of the Social Security Act:

1. For strengthening of State health departments so as to enable them to render more and better service to local communities.
2. For making available to the State health departments funds which may be used to help maintain county or district health units.

IMPORTANT SERVICES PERFORMED BY A COUNTY OR DISTRICT HEALTH UNIT

1. Control of acute communicable diseases.
2. Guidance in the hygienic care of mothers, infants, preschool and school children.
3. Promotion of immunization against diphtheria, smallpox, and typhoid fever.
4. Promotion and execution of sanitation to prevent and control disease and to protect water and food supplies.

*For a list of available publications, some of
which are free, write to the*

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